

A nonpartisan nonprofit
citizens' organization
founded in 1881
to promote efficiency
and quality
in government
management



news

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APRIL 30, 1969

INFORMATION: Jean J. Couturier, Executive Director

National Civil Service League

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\$1,000 AWARDS FOR TOP 10 FEDERAL EMPLOYEES OF 1969 ANNOUNCED

WASHINGTON, APRIL 30 ---Ten Federal executives with long and distinguished achievement records have been named to receive the 1969 Career Service Awards of the National Civil Service League, Mortimer M. Caplin, League President, announced today.

Chosen from a long list of nominees by a special selection committee and the League Board of Directors, the 10 recipients represent "a combined total of almost 200 years of selfless and dedicated service to the American people," Caplin said. "We feel that their records offer a stirring example to youth, while their achievements fulfill the intent and the promise of the civil service system."

The 10 will each receive \$1,000, an inscribed gold watch and a citation at the at the League's 15th Annual Career Service Awards Banquet and Dance, Friday, June 13, Washington-Hilton Hotel, Washington, D.C.

They are: Edward J. Bloch, Deputy General Manager, Atomic Energy Commission (native of St. Louis, Mo., graduate, Washington University); John K. Carlock, Fiscal Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Department of the Treasury (Globe and Phoenix, Ariz., University of Arizona); Millard Cass, Deputy Under Secretary of Labor, Department of Labor (Norfolk, Va., University of Virginia); Dr. Kurt H. Debus, Director, John F. Kennedy Space Center, National Aeronautics and Space Administration (Frankfurt, Germany, University of Darmstadt); Marshall Green, Assistant Secretary of State (Designate), Department of State (Boston, Yale University); Raymond A. Ioanes, Administrator, Foreign Agricultural Service, Department of Agriculture (Cleveland, Kenyon College); Irving J. Lewis, Deputy Administrator, Health Services and Mental Health Administration, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (Boston, Harvard University); Joseph J. Liebling, Director for Security Policy, Department of Defense (Brooklyn, N.Y., Brooklyn College); George S. Moore, Associate Administrator for Operations, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation (Hartford, Conn., Holy Cross); Lawrence K. White, Executive Director-Comptroller, Central Intelligence Agency (Union City, Tenn., U.S. Military Academy).

The award recipients have each served more than 20 years with the federal government, and their fields of achievement range from successful launching of space vehicles to the development of social welfare programs, international relations, agricultural production and protection of national security. All have "worked their way up" through the federal service to top leadership positions.

The League presents the annual Career Service Awards to promote excellence in government service, recognize exceptional achievement and to encourage the best young minds in America to consider national service as a career, Caplin said.

The banquet will be attended by many of the 140 other Career Award recipients, top government officials and other community leaders. The affair is open to all citizens interested in furthering effective and creative government in the United States, Caplin said.

Organized in 1881, the National Civil Service League is a non-partisan, non-profit citizens' organization, which conducts a variety of programs to help sustain and improve government personnel systems and management.

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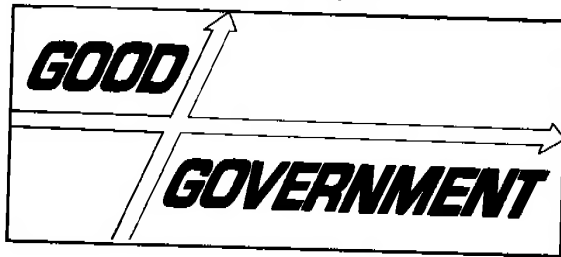
GOOD

GOVERNMENT



profiles in quality

Featuring:
Ten Stories of Career
Successes and Opportunities
in Government



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JEAN J. COUTURIER

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Jean J. Couturier

SUMMER, 1967

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Good Government is published quarterly in March, June, September, and December by the National Civil Service League. Indexed in Public Affairs Information Service Bulletin. Subscription: \$4 per year. Single copies \$1.25.

by Bill Olcheski, Editor of **Federal Times**

A farm boy from North Carolina, Horace D. Godfrey rose to become administrator of the biggest business of its kind in the world.

A career public servant, he is administrator of the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Except for a tour of duty with the Air Force, he has been an employee of the Department of Agriculture since 1934.

A hallmark of his service has been his enthusiasm for employee development.

He has shown an unusual ability to create ways in which permanent and part-time workers could further their careers.

In 1958 he initiated the nation's first ASCS state-wide educational training school for ASCS county personnel.

During the past six years Mr. Godfrey has been a key person not only in the administrative direction, but in the presentation and explanation of farm programs to the Congress and the public.

His contributions at the national level can best be measured by the fundamental improvement that has taken place in the food-agriculture economy.

Under his direct supervision, the vital commodity programs have increased farm income to the highest gross level in history and the highest net in almost 20 years.

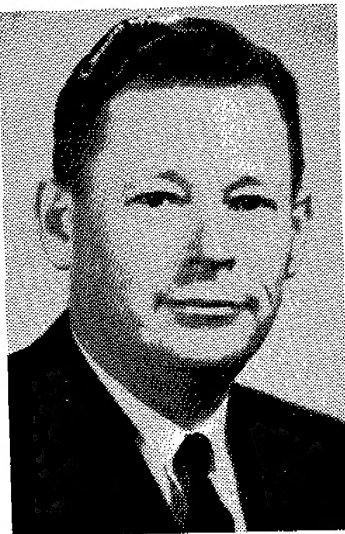
They have succeeded in balancing supplies to the point where grains are no longer in surplus and cotton stocks will be down by a fourth at the end of this marketing year.

Under his direction, ASCS programs and policies have helped to bring U.S. agricultural exports to the highest level in history in terms both of volume and dollar sales.

His influence also extends to the international scene. For three years he served as chairman of the Standing Committee of the International Cotton Advisory Committee. He has been a trusted advisor to the secretary of agriculture on international matters.

"... a man who has done so much to help create a brighter future for the farmers and consumers of America."

—ORVILLE FREEMAN



THE ONLY woman physician to head a major medical program in the Department of Medicine and Surgery of the Veterans Administration is Dr. Marjorie J. Williams.

She has been director of the Pathology and Allied Sciences Service since 1963.

In the past three years she has revitalized the VA laboratory service; established a council of leading pathologists to advise the agency; and strengthened VA relations with medical schools and organizations.

She is chairman of the Inter-Agency Committee on Laboratory Medicine — which she organized; consultant to a number of federal agencies; and has published many scientific articles.

As chief of laboratory service for more than 10 years, Dr. Williams provided the VA hospital at Temple, Texas, with outstanding service. In 1962 she was appointed deputy director of the service she now heads.

Dr. Williams has contributed significantly to the medical program of the Veterans Administration. She has been active in medical programs throughout the federal government and in her profession, both nationally and internationally.

In her current job, Dr. Williams directs the activities of 195 laboratories employing a staff of 3,400, including 320 pathologists.

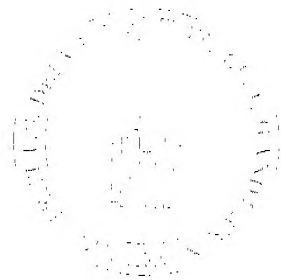
During the past decade, laboratory workloads have increased 100 percent. In her long range plans to cope with the workload, Dr. Williams has revitalized the laboratory service. Through her knowledge of the problem—and her skill in presenting it—she was able to obtain expansion concessions both from the agency and the Bureau of the Budget.

The quality of the VA medical program depends greatly on cooperation with the medical schools. She has established excellent relations with the various departments. She also has secured their help in staffing laboratories and giving special educational courses.

"... she is without a doubt a distinguished physician, scientist, administrator and homemaker, in a very rare combination."

—W. J. DRIVER





The 31-year government career of Philip N. Brownstein has brought increased effectiveness and efficiency to many government programs.

In 1935 he joined the Federal Housing Administration as an assistant truck driver. He worked his way through the ranks, serving as clerk, audit supervisor, and attorney.

During World War II he served with the Marines. In 1946 he joined the Veterans Administration as a loan guaranty agent. He helped launch the G.I. loan program and was responsible for a collection policy for the program.

By 1958 he was named director of VA's Loan Guaranty Service. He was able to improve the service to the veteran while cutting the cost to the government.

In 1961 he became the chief benefits director. In this job he was responsible for compensation and pensions, rehabilitation, loan guaranty, vocational training and education.

It was in this capacity that he broadened the use of automatic data processing equipment to provide more efficient and faster service to veterans.

He returned to the Federal Housing Administration in 1963 when he was appointed FHA commissioner. He has worked consistently since that time to improve the level of service provided by his agency.

This philosophy will continue to serve him well as assistant secretary-commissioner in the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Monuments to the success of his leadership can be found throughout the nation. He developed an honors award program to recognize excellence in residential design. He has initiated rehabilitation programs for housing in blighted areas.

His government career has been one of contribution, dedication, accomplishment and service. His many procedural reforms and innovations have resulted in savings of several millions of dollars, while providing better service to the public.

"Thank you for your recognition of the practical significance of beauty, and for the procedures you are establishing to emphasize it in the activities of FHA."

—LADY BIRD JOHNSON



TWO MAJOR federal social security programs have been organized and directed by Arthur E. Hess. First was the disability insurance program in 1955. Next was the new health insurance program which went into effect in 1965.

Both are complex programs. Each involved intricate liaison between government and professional health personnel and associations.

The skill with which he developed this liaison is paying dividends in the success of the Medicare program.

These major accomplishments have highlighted a federal career which began in 1939 when Hess was just out of Princeton.

The social security program, then in its infancy, captured his imagination and made him anxious to make some contribution to its success.

This was the seed from which has sprung a government career of more than 27 years in the social security program.

With the passage of the disability insurance legislation in 1954, Hess was named top executive in the Division of Disability Operations. Within months he had the mammoth operation working smoothly.

Under his leadership the government negotiated 56 agreements with all of the states and territories.

He provided vigorous leadership in the major effort to get key people in each of the states oriented toward making the disability program part of their own operations.

Within six months after applications first could be accepted, the Bureau's district offices had received 143,000 applications. The program has grown tremendously.

In 1965, Hess was called upon to organize the task force to do the preliminary planning for the Medicare program. He brought his skill at inter-government relationships into play and ironed out all difficulties in getting states to meet administrative and fiscal responsibilities.

Hess has had a career marked by many outstanding achievements and by notable contributions to the nation.

"... much of the success that the disability program has enjoyed is directly attributable to his splendid leadership."

—JOHN W. GARDNER



Barbara White, Miss
U.S. Information Agency

RUNNING a United States office in a foreign country requires a considerable amount of skill and tact. Barbara White, associate director of the U.S. Information Agency, is richly endowed with both. She has served with distinction at posts both in the United States and abroad.

Miss White joined the government in 1942. She entered the newly-created Office of War Information as a research analyst. This was a new and untried field of endeavor for the government. Miss White's ability to project new ideas and programs was recognized from the very start.

In 1944 she was assigned to one of the important overseas offices in Cairo. The record she made in this assignment won her a State Department job when hostilities ceased in 1946. She was

assigned as a regional specialist in the Department. In 1947 she left the government temporarily to become program secretary for the League of Women Voters.

She rejoined the government in 1951 and was assigned to the U.S. Information Service in Rome as Cultural Affairs Assistant. She had a key role in planning program content.

In 1956 she was moved to Turin, Italy, as the Branch Public Affairs Officer. Despite Latin resistance to a woman running an office, she did an outstanding job.

In 1958 she was transferred to Washington where she served as Desk Officer for Italy, Spain and Portugal and later as Cultural Affairs Planning Officer. In this latter position she developed plans for the Agency's work in the cultural field, and perhaps made her most valued contribution to the government.

From 1962 to 1965 she served as Public Affairs Officer in Santiago, Chile. As in Italy, she again was able to overcome Latin resistance to women officials.

In 1966 she was appointed associate director of the Agency for Policy and Research. This is the number two job in the Agency's Career Foreign Service. It also is the highest ranking job ever held by a woman in the organization.

"... one of those rare individuals who, although possessing talents in abundance, remains a warm human being able to inspire friendship, respect and cooperation."

—LEONARD H. MARKS



Robert C. Seamans, Director
Federal Aeronautics and Space Administration

REVOLUTIONARY breakthroughs in the frontiers of flight are credited to Dr. Thompson, director of the NASA Langley Research Center. His vision in anticipating research requirements has provided some of the most advanced research facilities in the nation.

He began his career as a junior aeronautical engineer in 1926 with the Langley Memorial Aeronautical Laboratory.

From 1926 to 1943 he was engaged in performing and supervising flight research projects. One of his major achievements was the development of a basic pattern of specifications for handling qualities of aircraft.

In 1943 he was appointed assistant chief of research, a newly-created position in the Langley Lab which by then had grown to 2,200 employees. In this capacity he developed ways to acquire data on speeds up to and beyond the speed of sound.

The wind tunnel design concept was developed under his leadership, providing controlled lab experiments in transonic flight.

For 15 years, until 1960, he filled the key technical position at Langley. His skills and talents helped develop many of the concepts which put the U.S. into the space age.

For the last six and one-half years he has been director of the NASA Langley Research Center.

Dr. Thompson has been particularly effective in foreseeing research needs for the national space and aeronautical programs. He has always been keenly aware of the need for the proper tools for advanced research, and of the rapid obsolescence of research facilities. Consequently, under his expert guidance, the Langley Research Center is one of the nation's foremost leaders in aeronautical and space research.

Within the aerospace profession, his ability is widely recognized. He and his staff are continually consulted on scientific matters by military services, other agencies and representatives of foreign governments.

"... his astute organizational ability is borne out by his organization of a research staff which had made historic contributions in the realm of aerospace flight."

—ROBERT C. SEAMANS JR.



DURING 21 years of civilian government service Mr. Smith has demonstrated to an outstanding degree the qualities of leadership, imagination, integrity and devotion to duty. These qualities have served him well within three different agencies.

His career spans service in the Office of Price Administration, the Veterans Administration, and the Internal Revenue Service.

He advanced from a grade of P-2 in December 1945 to GS-15 as area field director with the VA in July 1958. In the following eight years the Internal Revenue Service promoted him from GS-15 ultimately to deputy commissioner on June 7, 1966.

In his role as "second man" in the IRS, he is responsible for the effective performance of all operations in the service. He also assists the commissioner in giving executive leadership to all the Service's functions and activities.

As director of the Systems Development Division, he was responsible for design of an automatic data processing system for maintenance of tax accounts. This represents a milestone in the history of the Internal Revenue Service and is a testimonial to Smith's leadership and imagination.

A saving of five and one-half million dollars a year was made possible by action of the Committee on Resources Utilization while he was committee chairman.

The excellence of his work has been recognized on many occasions. In 1960 he shared in a group award for the development of the IRS automatic data processing system.

In 1963 he was given the Commissioner's Award for his role in achieving economies in tax administration.

In 1966 he was presented the Secretary's Meritorious Service Honor Award for the quality of his work, his personal integrity and his dedication to public service.

Many of these awards stemmed from leadership of team efforts. His skill in inspiring his subordinates made the achievements possible.

"... exemplifies the finest characteristics of the career service and meets in every respect the selection criteria for this high award."

—JOSEPH W. BARR



SINCE 1963 Donald G. MacDonald has served with distinction as the mission director of three of the largest and most important AID missions in the world: Pakistan, Nigeria, and now Vietnam.

He has an impressive record of performance with AID and predecessor agencies. He has gained valuable insight into AID problems through his work as secretary of the agency for two years. He also spent four years in Turkey as chief of the Public Services Division and assistant to the director.

After assuming his first directorship in Pakistan, he was credited with running one of the best-managed missions in the world.

He has an outstanding record as a negotiator. He has been successful in gaining the confidence of senior leaders of many foreign areas. This has made it possible for him to exert considerable influence in the economic policies of those nations.

In Pakistan, for example, he directed an AID effort which was largely instrumental in placing the Pakistan economic development program in the forefront among developing nations.

In addition to his leadership abilities, he has won a reputation for fairness and depth of view. He has used wisdom, discernment and sensitivity in making hard decisions on necessary cutbacks and phasing out of certain programs.

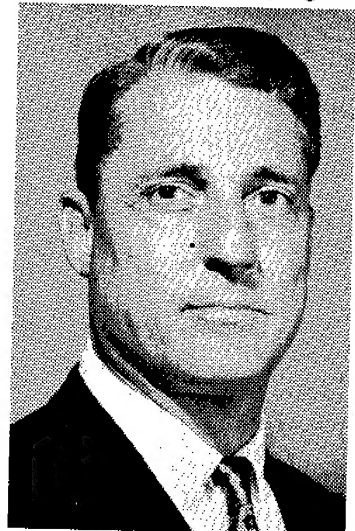
During MacDonald's tenure as mission director in Pakistan, the mission was awarded a unit Distinguished Public Service Award—the highest award it is possible for the agency to bestow.

He won added recognition in 1955 for his role in the development of the agency-wide system known as "Operations Blueprint."

Before entering government service in 1950, he was an instructor in the Department of Political Science at Princeton. He also acted as a consultant to various federal and state agencies including the Office of Education.

"... has served with distinction in a steady career progression culminating in his assignment as the director of the largest U.S. AID mission in the world."

—WILLIAM S. GAUD



THE BUREAU of Policies and Standards is headed by Dr. O. Glenn Stahl. It is the center of the Civil Service Commission activity in research, policy development and leadership in government-wide personnel programs.

Recommendations for legislation on personnel matters often begin in the Bureau. Instructional material, workable regulations and standards all take shape in his office. In short, this is the office in which the federal personnel system is geared to meet the needs of modern technology and concepts of management.

Major improvements in policy have come about under his guidance. The Federal Service Entrance Examination, for example, was created to replace a multiplicity of separate and uncoordinated test programs. It has become the government's most important tool for the recruitment and examination of young people.

Dr. Stahl's staff leadership had an important role in the development of federal salary reform. The reforms provided in 1962 paved the way toward ultimate comparability in federal pay.

The federal merit promotion program has been improved because of Dr. Stahl's ability to strike a fine balance between the flexibility needed by management and the equity deserved by the employees.

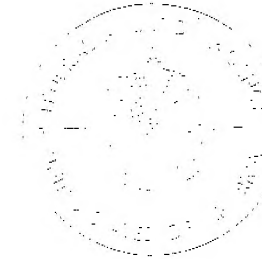
The Government Employees Training Act controls various plans designed to improve government service and employee chances for advancement. Dr. Stahl's direct personal involvement with this program was largely responsible for the many and varied developmental opportunities available to federal managers and employees.

He received the Civil Service Commissioners' Award for Distinguished Service in 1960 and the Stockberger Award in 1961. In 1965 he was elected president of the Public Personnel Association. He has served on many nationally-known committees and on the governing boards of many organizations.

A noted teacher in the field of public personnel administration, he has been an adjunct professor of public administration at American University since 1949.

"... his career has truly been a career of service—to his government, his profession, and his community."

—JOHN W. MACY JR.



David D. Thomas
Deputy Administrator

THE ACHIEVEMENTS of David D. Thomas span a government career of 29 years. The excellence of that service is demonstrated by his record of progression from an assistant Airways Traffic Controller to the position of deputy FAA administrator.

Many honors and recognitions have come to him during his career. He has received the President's Award for Exceptional Civil Service, the Rockefeller Public Service Award, and the Laura Taber Barbour air safety award.

His aviation career in federal service dates back to 1938 when he entered on duty as a controller in the Pittsburgh Airways Control Center. He served in positions of increasing responsibility until 1946 when he was put in charge of the Civil Aeronautics Administration's International Services for three and one-half years. By 1956, he had become director of the Air Traffic Service in the CAA.

In 1963 he was appointed to the newly-created position of Associate Administrator for Programs for the Federal Aviation Agency. In that post he had direct responsibility for determining the allocation and utilization of airspace and the regulation of flight operations.

In his many capacities he has played a major role in establishing and maintaining the environment in which the entire aeronautical and air transport industry thrives in the United States.

During the past two decades a 15-fold increase in safety was achieved giving the U.S. air carriers a safety record unsurpassed in the history of aviation.

During the same period, a flight across the continent was changed from a bumpy, six-stop affair to a five-hour non-stop jet cruise.

The growth of the air transport business in the same period has been equally impressive with a 20 percent increase each year.

Thomas is recognized internationally as the leading authority in air traffic control.

"... his accomplishments and achievements are testimony within themselves to his efficiency, character, and quality of service."

—WILLIAM McKEE



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Chaplain

The United States Senate

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Entertainment

UNITED STATES AIR FORCE PIPE BAND

Introduction

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Harvard University

Board of Directors, National Civil Service League

Address

THE HONORABLE JOHN W. GARDNER

Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare

Message from the President of the United States

THE HONORABLE JOHN W. MACY, JR.

Chairman, United States Civil Service Commission

Awards Presentation

BERNARD L. GLADIEUX

Chairman, Board of Directors

National Civil Service League

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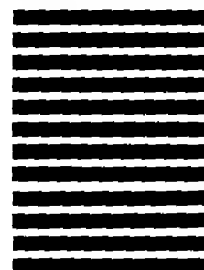
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is a nonpartisan, nonprofit **citizens'** organization founded in 1881 to promote efficiency in Federal, state, and local government. It is an action-oriented institution representing general citizen interest in improvement of public management and is supported entirely by tax-deductible contributions from citizens, organizations, corporations, and foundations who are concerned with the quality of public administration in our society. Its effectiveness and impact have been attested to by strong endorsements of its value and programs by Presidents Johnson, Kennedy, Eisenhower, Truman, and Roosevelt, as well as by countless leaders in private and public life. Membership is open to all who want to participate in the improvement of government. Write for further information about joining the National Civil Service League.

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The Career Service Awards Program

is a public service of the National Civil Service League designed to promote efficiency in government by:

- Recognizing Ten Career Public Employees for Significant Contributions
- Encouraging Others in Government Service to Pursue Excellence
- Promoting Public Appreciation of Quality in Government
- Stimulating Able Young People to Choose Careers in Government

Recognition of The Career Service Awards Program

The National Civil Service League gratefully acknowledges the support of the many industries, organizations, and leaders who have joined with us to sponsor this program. Our special thanks to the government agencies and friends of the Awardees who have participated in such large numbers.

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The American Bankers Association
American Security & Trust Company
Booz•Allen & Hamilton Inc.
Karney A. Brasfield
Chrysler Corporation
Cresap, McCormick & Paget
Crown Zellerbach Foundation
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Ernst & Ernst
Federal Times

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General Dynamics Corporation
General Motors Corporation
Najeeb E. Halaby
Hamilton Watch Company
Inland Steel-Ryerson Foundation, Inc.
International Business Machines Corp.
International Harvester Foundation
Koppers Company, Inc.
The Honorable Sol M. Linowitz
The Merck Company Foundation
Metropolitan Life Insurance Company
Monsanto Company
National Flaxseed Processors Association
and National Soybean Processors
Association
The National Lead Foundation, Inc.
National Tax Equality Association, Inc.
Olin
Olivetti-Underwood Corporation
Pioneer Corn Company, Inc.
The Procter & Gamble Company
Radio Corporation of America
Reston Va., Inc.
The Riggs National Bank
Sears, Roebuck & Company
The Sheraton-Park Hotel & Motor Inn,
Washington, D. C.
Standard Oil Company of New Jersey
Standard Prudential Corp.
United States Steel Corporation

THE CAREER SERVICE AWARDS GRANTS WERE INAUGURATED
THROUGH THE GENEROUS SUPPORT OF

THE ALFRED P. SLOAN FOUNDATION
Approved For Release 2002/01/08 : CIA-RDP84-00313R000200220001-5

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Dr. Hildrus A. Poindexter—1963
C. Tyler Wood—1965
William O. Hall—1966
Donald G. MacDonald—1967

ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

Don S. Burrows—1955
Samuel R. Sapirie—1955
Harold A. Fidler—1957
Paul W. McDaniel—1959
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Ellis H. Veatch—1966

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

Lyman B. Kirkpatrick, Jr.—1960
Sherman Kent—1961
Arthur C. Lundahl—1963
James S. Lay—1964
Richard M. Helms—1965

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

Warren B. Irons—1955
John W. Macy, Jr.—1957
Nicholas J. Oganovic—1963
O. Glenn Stahl—1967

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Richard T. Cotton—1956
Dr. Richard E. McArdle—1958
Lyle T. Alexander—1959
Horace D. Godfrey—1967

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

Edna M. Adkins—1955
Ezra Kotcher—1956
Dan B. Dyer—1957
Lyle S. Garlock—1959
Max Golden—1961

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

Lester Jay Conkling—1955
Richard A. Weiss—1959
Dr. Ralph G. H. Siu—1961

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Allen V. Astin—1960
Dr. Harry Wexler—1961
Dr. Ross A. Eckler—1962
Captain Hewlett R. Bishop—1963
George Jaszi—1965
Charlotte Moore Sitterly—1966

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Leon L. Wheelless—1956

John Fanning—1957
James C. Evans—1959
William H. Godel—1962
Graeme C. Bannerman—1963
Leonard Niederlehner—1965
Paul H. Riley—1966

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, & WELFARE

Helen K. Mackintosh—1956
George P. Larrick—1957
Robert M. Ball—1958
Robert J. Myers—1959
Rufus E. Miles, Jr.—1960
Fay W. Hunter—1961
Dr. Howard B. Andervont—1962
Mary E. Switzer—1966
Arthur E. Hess—1967

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Philip N. Brownstein—1967

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Clifford W. Seibel—1956
Conrad L. Wirth—1959
Mrs. Clara B. Gonzales—1961
John O. Crow—1964

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

James E. Dodson—1956
Ewan Clague—1958
Leo R. Werts—1962

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

John Charles Niedermair—1956
Dr. John M. Ide—1958
Dr. Gregory Hartman—1963
F. Joachim Weyl—1964

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

William M. Rountree—1957
Livingston T. Merchant—1958
Marjorie Whiteman—1958
Ethel B. Dietrich—1960
John D. Jernegan—1961
Ralph S. Roberts—1961
Frances E. Willis—1962
U. Alexis Johnson—1964
Robert C. Strong—1965
Joseph J. Sisco—1966

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA GOVERNMENT

Schuyler Lowe—1957
David V. Auld—1962
Robert V. Murray—1964
Walter E. Washington—1965

FEDERAL AVIATION AGENCY

Alan L. Dean—1965
Oscar Bakke—1966
David D. Thomas—1967

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

Bernard Strassburg—1966

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

F. Stewart Brown—1966

GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

Lawrence J. Powers—1957

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Herbert E. Angel—1955
Dr. Wayne C. Grover—1962

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION

Dennis A. Fitzgerald—1956
Alvin J. Roseman—1960

NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON AERONAUTICS

Hugh L. Dryden—1958

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

Eugene S. Love—1960
Abe Silverstein—1962
Smith J. DeFrance—1964
Homer E. Newell—1965
Floyd LaVerne Thompson—1967

POST OFFICE

Roy D. Schlegel—1957
James O. Riley—1958
August C. Hahn—1963

RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

Samuel A. Block—1955

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Andrew Barr—1955
Manuel F. Cohen—1961
Philip A. Loomis, Jr.—1964

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

Frank A. Taylor—1963

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

U. E. Baughman—1955
William T. Heffelfinger—1956
Henry J. Holtzclaw—1957
Harry J. Anslinger—1958
Edwin L. Kilby—1960
Bertrand M. Harding—1962
James J. Rowley—1963
B. Frank White—1964
Artemus E. Weatherbee—1965
William H. Smith—1967

UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

William H. Weathersby—1963
Lewis G. Schmidt—1964
Barbara McClure White—1967

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

John B. Barnwell—1959
Judson D. DeRamus—1960
William J. Driver—1964
Marjorie J. Williams, M. D.—1967

WHITE HOUSE

Joseph E. Winslow—1959

THE SUCCESS STORIES of the ten career civil servants who won the Career Service Awards of the League give an inkling of the jobs open to able young people in government today. But there's much more to the story. Their successes, adventures, rewards, satisfactions—though admittedly not typical—are shared by hundreds of thousands of other public employees. And more than nine million people who staff national, state and local government share these rewards today in every kind of occupation. They range from managing and manning thousands of social services to the frontiers of space.

... of the National Civil Service League's Career Service Awards, inaugurated in 1955, represent the best in the public service. The exciting frontiers of yesterday may be swiftly vanishing with the buffalo, yet new ones continue to beckon the courageous on to intriguing pursuits. In urban America, on the farms, and in the nation's welfare services; in helping developing nations or the U. S. taxpayer, these ten modern pioneers are engaged in ventures that pale past progress. In the management of manpower, organization of our airways, and the conquest of space; in communicating with mankind around the world and in medical research for today's emergencies or tomorrow's needs, the Career Service Awardees have built their careers on dedication, excellence, public service.

... with capable, devoted associates in challenging milieus, com-

petent career people in government enjoy a sense of intellectual and spiritual stimulation, satisfaction, and fulfillment in serving people. Those serving the nation in government are vividly aware that they are important creative participants in the mainstream of events during an era of great development. In a vast variety of positions public service provides fruitful soil for creativity and the chance in many instances to be "in charge of change."

of exciting careers should think of government. They should see their college placement officers or high school guidance counsellors. They should visit their local post office for information, write their state capitol or the U. S. CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION, WASHINGTON, D. C. The agencies represented by the Career Service Awardees invite requests for information.

Write the Personnel Officer of these agencies in Washington, D. C.:

- U. S. DEPT. OF HOUSING & URBAN DEVELOPMENT
- U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE
- U. S. DEPT. OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
- AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
- U. S. DEPT. OF THE TREASURY
- U. S. CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION
- FEDERAL AVIATION AGENCY
- NATIONAL AERONAUTICS & SPACE ADMINISTRATION
- U. S. INFORMATION AGENCY
- VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

*Presidents, Government Officials, Business and Civic Leaders Salute the
National Civil Service League and the Awardees*

"I was deeply proud to participate in the ceremony honoring the National Civil Service League's Career Service Awards winners. It is always a pleasure to see reward given to those public servants, so dedicated and a credit to their country."

—LYNDON B. JOHNSON

"The National Civil Service League, by its selection and acclaim of outstanding award winners, made a valuable contribution to better public understanding of our career service."

—JOHN F. KENNEDY

"The National Civil Service League is to be commended for its efforts to strengthen the public service and for its program of bringing national recognition to significant careers in the Federal Service."

—DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

"We are all indebted to the League and its members for their untiring work in helping to improve Civil Service systems throughout the nation."

—HARRY S. TRUMAN

"With each passing year, this occasion assumes added importance as indicated by the large attendance and the heightened interest. I am certain that everyone present . . . gained new inspiration from the honors that were bestowed not only upon the ten winners but upon the entire Federal service."

—JOHN W. MACY, CHAIRMAN, U. S. CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

"The Sloan Foundation believes that the National Civil Service League Awards Program is a constructive step in the continuing campaign to increase the morale and prestige of the public service."

—ALFRED P. SLOAN FOUNDATION, INC.

"To its record of distinguished public service, the independent, non-partisan National Civil Service League adds a bright new chapter . . . The League has planned its awards-giving in major league style."

—EDITORIAL, WASHINGTON DAILY NEWS

"In presenting the awards to outstanding careerists at a top-flight affair in the Sheraton-Park Hotel, the League, in the opinion of many career officials, gave the Federal career service a tremendous shot in the arm."

—THE WASHINGTON EVENING STAR

"The Career Service Awards Dinner was very memorable and impressive and I cannot begin to congratulate the League for the outstanding job it is doing. I am very proud that the Jersey company is a sponsor."

—HENRY B. WILSON, STANDARD OIL COMPANY (N. J.)

"May I take this opportunity to congratulate you on the work that your organization is doing to encourage ever higher performance by the dedicated career personnel of our government and for the recognition of their contributions to the nation."

—JOHN T. CONNOR, PRESIDENT, MERCK & COMPANY



John W. Macy, Jr.
Chairman, U. S. Civil Service Commission

The primary objective of the Federal civil service is to achieve and maintain a Government work force of the high quality exemplified by the recipients of the National Civil Service League's Career Service Awards. The purpose of the Civil Service Act and the merit system it created was to provide continuity as well as competence in Government service, and the careers of these outstanding public servants show that that purpose can be achieved.

Within the last few years there has been increased emphasis on excellence in the Federal Government service. This emphasis takes on added urgency in the context of today's world. President Johnson said in his Budget Message of January 24, 1967: "This nation can, and I believe it must, continue to move forward in defense of freedom against aggression; in the search for international peace and cooperation; and in the effort to improve the quality of American life."

Civilian employees of the Government are deeply involved in each of these efforts: in supporting the military action in Vietnam and helping the citizens of that unhappy land to build a viable economy for peace; in diplomatic, informational, and economic efforts to promote peace around the world; in the implementation of an unprecedented number of forward-looking programs which promise to enrich the quality of life, the justice, and the opportunity offered by American society.

In pursuing these goals, it is not enough to pass laws. Every law must be competently executed if the program is to succeed—executed by civil servants of the highest

ability. We are obligated to assure effective and economical management of governmental programs, both old and new. And now, more than ever in the past, we are obligated to maintain close and harmonious working relationships with State, county, and local governments —our partners in a new and creative federalism.

The President has emphasized that federalism is not a one-sided partnership. On the contrary, our task now is to improve Federal programs and administration while we do more to help State and local governments strengthen their machinery for planning and management. Capable personnel are essential for effective service to the public at the State and local level, no less than at the national level.

President Johnson has recommended, and the Civil Service Commission has submitted to Congress, legislation to provide financial and technical assistance to strengthen State and local personnel management and to permit interchange of personnel between the Federal Government and State and local governments.

Heavy and increasing demands upon the Federal Government and its civilian personnel, as they support the military effort overseas and the battle to improve the quality of American life at home, cannot be permitted to bring about an uncontrolled rise in costs. In the same budget message quoted above, the President said: "We will continue to offset a significant part of increased costs of important new programs by increasing efficiency throughout the Federal Government. Savings from this source have been substantial . . . I have made it clear to the heads of all Departments and Agencies that they are to continue their emphasis on cost reduction during the coming year."

The challenge of increasing demands for results *with* increased economy is very real in the Federal service today. Such a challenge does not reduce the need for high-quality recruits, nor does it reduce the advancement opportunities for competent and ambitious employees. Rather, it increases them, and our "quest for quality" continues unabated.

We know that our goals can be met only if we employ the most talented and energetic people we can find, and

develop each employee's potential ability to the highest degree, to assure the best utilization of human resources in serving the public interest.

Under the Federal merit system all citizens may compete on equal terms for Government employment. Absolutely no discrimination on the basis of politics, race, sex, religion, national origin, or physical handicap is tolerated in the Federal civil service. The merit principle controls not only open competition and selection for appointment, but opportunities for training, career development, and promotion as well.

In Government service, competent and well-prepared young men and women will find work that is always interesting and often exciting, that makes use of their talents and training, and that provides room for advancement and rewards for excellence. They will find work that matters, that serves some real purpose in the world. They will find top-quality leaders, and competent, stimulating associates; and they will find fair treatment without favoritism or prejudice, good pay equitably assigned, enlightened employee-management relations, and modern-day financial benefits.

But the strongest attraction of Government service is not these fundamentals of a good personnel system, important as they are. It is the significance of the work itself, and above all, the sense of personal worth and personal satisfaction that comes from contributing directly to the strength of our Government and the welfare of all Americans. This is one of the most valuable compensations of Federal service—one to which no monetary price-tag can be assigned. Yet many successful career men and women, expressing the same thought in various terms, tell me that this is the one form of compensation that counts the most. It is offered to such a degree by no other field of employment.

There are indeed new challenges in today's Federal service. There are also great rewards.

The National Civil Service League was organized in 1881 by a group of patrician reformers who were concerned with the debilitating and corrupting effects of the patronage and spoils employment system on the efficient management of government. The organization was spearheaded by the then four year old Civil Service Reform Association of New York, which brought together leaders of similar state and local government reform groups in a conference to create a national movement. This early leadership, composed of wealthy and/or influential men such as Carl Schurz, Richard Henry Dana, Dorman B. Eaton, Charles Elliot, Theodore Roosevelt, dedicated themselves to personnel research, exposés of corruption through spoils and patronage employment, education campaigns, and propaganda to stimulate interest in a system of public employment based on selection for competence and merit.

The movement failed to gain widespread acceptance until President Garfield was assassinated by a disgruntled office seeker. The country was aroused and Congress reacted by passing a civil service law drawn up by the League and sponsored in the Senate by Senator Pendleton, who was also a member of the League. For the next three decades, the movement gained strength, secured the leadership on its Board of such men as William H. Taft, Woodrow Wilson, Grover Cleveland, and was joined by many of the country's intellectual leaders and men of wealth. By World War I, the civil service merit system was strongly imbedded in the Federal government and had been extended to several states and large municipalities.

After the war, the League began to build its membership base, turned to community leaders for financial support, and conducted a campaign to interest more men of standing in helping it carry forward a program of citizens' action to advance the cause of economical and efficient government. Though the thrust was still largely through improving personnel

systems because these were the heart of government operations, the League began to broaden its perspective to include the entire management of government. In time, the League organized a Committee on Scope for this purpose. During the nineteen twenties, this Committee, comprised of men like Franklin Roosevelt, Matthew Woll, Henry Stimson, Charles Beard, and Herbert Hoover, worked on program development. They accepted the proposal of Hoover that the League address itself to the very broad question of the organization and management of the Federal government, which he saw as inevitably growing larger and more complex. In 1927, the League decided to spearhead the citizens' movement advocated by Hoover on the issue of reorganization of government. But the lack of a strong financial base and the depression crippled the League. The plan was to lie fallow until the post-World War II "Hoover Commissions."

The depression, with the incentive this gave politicians to encroach on the merit systems established, gave the League another important role. It became the "watchdog of the merit system" by using the talents, drive and legal skill of its then Executive Secretary, H. Eliot Kaplan, to fight the spoilsmen and politicians in the courts. This struggle resulted a decade later in both cementing the merit system into most units of government that had adopted it and in convincing the public that selection and retention of public employees on the basis of objectively derived criteria was crucially important to effective government. The League continued this work and helped governments secure talented staffs throughout the World War II period.

After the second War, the League sought to continue its programs of advancing the career civil service concept. It opposed unreasonable preferential treatment of veterans, examined the civil service system in the light of modern needs, and determined that the overriding area in which it could

effectively function would be through a campaign to elevate the prestige of the public service. This "image" of government service had suffered from citizen apathy toward government, from the seemingly ingrained American hostility to government bureaucracies, and from the rigidities of civil service that had come about. Thus, the League inaugurated its now famous Career Service Awards program to promote quality in the public service by honoring outstanding career employees.

In 1963, the League again examined itself. And it found itself ill-equipped for the critically important tasks with which it was confronted. Government—employing 15% of the work force and spending over fifty billions of dollars annually on direct, nonmilitary payrolls—had become the largest "industry" in our society and its pervasive influence was such that a strong vehicle to enable closer citizens' participation and concern with governmental efficiency was needed. The Civil Service problems Franklin Roosevelt analyzed for the League in 1922 with great foresight had begun to attract the attention of professional public administrators. And Herbert Hoover's predictions to the League on problems in the organization and management of large government were being borne out.

The officers of the League saw the need to strengthen its Board and staff, raise its financial base, and articulate new, broader program goals. A major effort was launched.

The new program thrust of the League embraces the broad issues of the management of government—rather than solely the civil service—and is outlined in the following adopted by its Board of Directors:

"The League conducts its work as an impartial and objective citizens' spokesman through a six-pronged action program: (1) Education and information; (2) Counseling and advisory services; (3) Recognizing, promoting, and attracting quality in the public service; (4) Organizing the citizen as an active participant in government; (5) Providing an information center on public management; and (6) Developing research as a tool for action to improve the systems of government."

THIS ISSUE of *Good Government* is designed as a public service to honor quality in the public service, encourage excellence, and to interest the ablest in seeking government careers. It presents the League's accolade to ten men and women who found rewarding careers in the public service and tells of their career successes. The *Federal Times*, the lively newspaper for civilians in government, has performed a valuable public service by making this publication possible. The National Civil Service League, the nonpartisan citizens organization founded in 1881 to promote efficiency, quality and economy in government, is proud to honor the recipients of our Career Service Awards and present this publication as a useful document for educators, recruiters, public administrators, civil servants, civic groups, students and others who have an interest in helping our governments at all levels, which today employ 10,000,000 people, attract and retain the ablest for government service.

RECENT ISSUES of *Good Government* have featured: "The Presidency and the Civil Service"—highlights of U.S. Presidents and their role in developing civil service, with facsimile reproductions of original never-before published letters from Presidents T. Roosevelt, Cleveland, Taft, Wilson, Harding, Coolidge, Hoover, Franklin Roosevelt; "Public Personnel Problems"—Articles on the challenge of politics, the curse of patronage and the crisis of performance; and other articles on ethics in government, abandoning patronage in the postal services, modernizing public personnel management, and political activities of public employees.

FUTURE ISSUES of *Good Government* are planned on such topics as:

A Quarter Billion \$ for Training, Performance, Education—Analyses and evaluation of two Federal proposals that would pay states, localities, universities, organizations to develop and educate public employees, strengthen personnel management . . . *Views & Perspectives on State-Local Government*—The public's view; reforms needed; promoting and recognizing quality in the career civil service . . . *Political Neutrality & The Public Service*—A Policy Statement on a critical issue . . . *Lawyers, Courts & Civil Service*—Legal and government authorities write on civil service for government lawyers and reform in the administration of justice.



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National Civil Service League
1046 Connecticut Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

Mr. Emmett D. Echols, Director Personnel
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, D. C. 20505

National Civil Service League - Career Service Award

1971

Charles M. Bailey, GAO
James B. Cardwell, HEW
Alan M. Lovelace, AF Systems Command
David D. Newsom, State
John E. Reinhardt, USIA
Wilfred H. Rommel, Executive Office of the President
Willis H. Shapley, NASA
R. J. Smith, CIA
Louis W. Tordella, NSA
Maurice J. Williams, AID

1972

Daniel V. DeSimone, Commerce
Clarke H. Harper, DOT
Martin J. Hillenbrand, State
Thomas H. Karamessines, CIA
Clifford D. May, Jr., DOD
Vincent E. McKelvey, Interior
Irene Parsons, VA
Fred L. Whipple, Smithsonian Institution
Charles F. Wilson, EEOC
Laurence N. Woodworth, Congress of the US

1973

Paul G. Dembling, GAO
Robert Hollingsworth, AEC
Carol C. Laise, State
Charlotte Tuttle Lloyd, Treasury
George M. Low, NASA
Herbert Roback, House Government Operations Committee
John F. Sherman, NIH
David Brew, Interior
George Carruthers, Naval Research Laboratory
Edward Preston, IRS

1970

Vernon D. Acree, IRS
Beatrice Aitchison, Post Office
Neil A. Armstrong, NASA
Ned D. Bayley, Ag
Henry Geller, FCC
Philip C. Habib, State
Lawrence Houston, CIA
Henry L. Newman, Trans.
William J. Page, HEW
William B. Ross, HUD

1969

Edward J. Hoch, AEC
John K. Carlock, Treasury
Millard Cass, Labor
Kurt H. DeBus, NASA
Marshall Green, State
Raymond A. Ioanes, Ag
Irving J. Lewis, HEW
Joseph J. Liebling, DOD
George S. Moore, Trans
Lawrence K. White, CIA

1968

Brent Ashabranner, Peace Corps
Lewis M. Branscomb, NBS
Edward P. Cliff, Forest Service
Samuel M. Cohn, BOB
J. William Doolittle, Air Force
James F. Kelly, HEW
Alexander D. Langmuir, FHS
Ellsworth H. Morse, GAO
Milton Shaw, AEC
Arbon W. Stratton, VA

National Civil Service League - Career Service Award

1967

Donald G. McDonald, AID
O. Glenn Stahl, CSC
Horace Godfrey, Ag
Arthur E. Hess, HEW
Philip Brownstein, HUD
David Thomas, FAA
Floyd L. Thompson, NASA
William H. Smith, Treasury
Barbara McClure White, USIA
Marjorie J. Williams, VA

1966

Oscar Bakke, FAA
Franklin S. Brown, Federal Power Comm
William O. Hall, AID
Dwight A. Ink, HUD
Paul H. Riley, DOD
Joseph J. Sisco, State
Charlotte Sitterly, NBS
Bernard Strassburg, FCC
Mary E. Switzer, HEW
Elmer H. Veatch, BOB

1965

Alan L. Dean, FAA
Richard Helms, CIA
George Jaszi, Commerce
Homer E. Newell, NASA
Leonard Niederlehner, DOD
Carl H. Schwartz, BOB
Robert C. Strong, State
Walter E. Washington, Nat. Capital Housing Authority
Artemus E. Weatherbee, Treasury
C. Tyler Wood, AID

National Civil Service League - Career Service Award

1964

John O. Crow, BIA
Smith J. DeFrance, NASA
William J. Driver, VA
U. Alexis Johnson, State
James S. Lay, Jr., CIA
Philip A. Loomis, SEC,
Robert V. Murray, DC Metro Police
G. Lewis Schmidt, USIA
F. Joachim Weyl, ONR
B. Frank White, IRS

1963

Graeme C. Bannerman, DOD
Hewlett R. Bishop, Maritime Admin.
August C. Hahn, Post Office
Gregory K. Hartmann, Naval Ord. Lab
Arthur C. Lundahl, CIA
Nicholas J. Oganovic, CSC
Hildrus A. Poindexter, AID
James J. Rowley, Secret Service
Frank A. Taylor, Smithsonian Institution
William H. Weathersby, USIS

1962

Frances E. Willis, State
Abu Silverstein, NASA
Howard M. Andervont, Nat. Cancer Institute
Wayne C. Grover, National Archives
William A. Godel, DOD
Philip B. Hughes, BOB
A. Eden Eckler, Census
Bertrand M. Harding, IRS
Lee R. Werts, Labor
David V. Auld, DC Govern.

National Civil Service League - Career Service Award

1961

Manuel F. Cohen, SEC
Max Golden, Air Force
Clara E. Gonzales, BIA
Fay M. Hunter, HEW
John H. Jernegan, State
Shirley Kent, CIA
Robert M. Macy, BOB
Ralph S. Roberts, State
Ralph G. H. Shu, Army
Harry Weldon, Weather Bureau

1960

Allen V. Astin, Bureau of Standards
Ethel E. Dietrich, NATO
Judson D. DeRamus, VA
Edward L. Kirby, Public Debt Commissioner
Lynnah B. Kirkpatrick, Jr., CIA
Eugene S. Love, NASA
Rufus E. Miles, HEW
Franklin K. Pittman, AEC
Alvin J. Rodman, International Cooperation Admin.
William F. Schaub, BOB

1959

No Record

1958

Henry J. Anselinger, Treasury
Robert M. Ball, HEW
William D. Carey, BOB
Evan Clague, Labor
Hugh Dryden, National Advisory Comm. for Aeronautics
John M. Lee, Navy
Richard E. McArdle, Ag.
Livingston T. Merchant, State
James O. Riley, Post Office
Marjorie M. Whiteman, State

National Civil Service League - Career Service Award

1957

Wendell D. MacDonald
John R. Series, Jr.
Samuel I. Katz
Lawrence M. Greene
Edward McCrensky
Lewis M. Branscomb,
Alice W. Shureliff
Bernard L. Horecker

Organizations not shown. Only 9 winners -
No. 9 was not identified.

1956

Leon L. Wheelless, DOD
Clifford W. Seibel, Mines
John C. Niedermair, Navy
James E. Dodson, Labor
Richard T. Cotton, Ag
William Heffelfinger, Treasury
Esra Kotcher, Air Force
Helen K. MacKintosh, Education
Dennis A. Fitzgerald, International Cooperation Admin
William F. McCandless, BOB

Recipients of the National Civil Service League Career Service Awards, 1955-1967

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Dr. Hildrus A. Poindexter—1963
C. Tyler Wood—1965
William O. Hall—1966
Donald G. MacDonald—1967

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Sherman Kent—1961
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Richard T. Cotton—1956
Dr. Richard E. McArdle—1958
Lyle T. Alexander—1959
Horace D. Godfrey—1967

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Edna M. Adkins—1955
Ezra Kotcher—1956
Dan B. Dyer—1957
Lyle S. Garlock—1959
Max Golden—1961

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

Lester Jay Conkling—1955
Richard A. Weiss—1959
Dr. Ralph G. H. Siu—1961

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Allen V. Astin—1960
Dr. Harry Wexler—1961
Dr. Ross A. Eckler—1962
Captain Hewlett R. Bishop—1963
George Jaszi—1965
Charlotte Moore Sitterly—1966

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Leon L. Wheelless—1956

John Fanning—1957

James C. Evans—1959
William H. Godel—1962
Graeme C. Bannerman—1963
Leonard Niederlehner—1965
Paul H. Riley—1966

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, & WELFARE

Helen K. Mackintosh—1956
George P. Larrick—1957
Robert M. Ball—1958
Robert J. Myers—1959
Rufus E. Miles, Jr.—1960
Fay W. Hunter—1961
Dr. Howard B. Andervont—1962
Mary E. Switzer—1966
Arthur E. Hess—1967

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Philip N. Brownstein—1967

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Clifford W. Seibel—1956
Conrad L. Wirth—1959
Mrs. Clara B. Gonzales—1961
John O. Crow—1964

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

James E. Dodson—1956
Ewan Clague—1958
Leo R. Werts—1962

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

John Charles Niedermair—1956
Dr. John M. Ide—1958
Dr. Gregory Hartman—1963
F. Joachim Weyl—1964

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

William M. Rountree—1957
Livingston T. Merchant—1958
Marjorie Whiteman—1958
Ethel B. Dietrich—1960
John D. Jernegan—1961
Ralph S. Roberts—1961
Frances E. Willis—1962
U. Alexis Johnson—1964
Robert C. Strong—1965
Joseph J. Sisco—1966

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA GOVERNMENT

Schuyler Lowe—1957
David V. Auld—1962
Robert V. Murray—1964
Walter E. Washington—1965

FEDERAL AVIATION AGENCY

Alan L. Dean—1965
Oscar Bakke—1966
David D. Thomas—1967

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

Bernard Strassburg—1966

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

F. Stewart Brown—1966

GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

Lawrence J. Powers—1957

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Herbert E. Angel—1955
Dr. Wayne C. Grover—1962

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION

Dennis A. Fitzgerald—1956
Alvin J. Roseman—1960

NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON AERONAUTICS

Hugh L. Dryden—1958

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

Eugene S. Love—1960
Abe Silverstein—1962
Smith J. DeFrance—1964
Homer E. Newell—1965
Floyd LaVerne Thompson—1967

POST OFFICE

Roy D. Schlegel—1957
James O. Riley—1958
August C. Hahn—1963

RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

Samuel A. Block—1955

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Andrew Barr—1955
Manuel F. Cohen—1961
Philip A. Loomis, Jr.—1964

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

Frank A. Taylor—1963

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

U. E. Baughman—1955
William T. Heffelfinger—1956
Henry J. Holtzclaw—1957
Harry J. Anslinger—1958
Edwin L. Kilby—1960
Bertrand M. Harding—1962
James J. Rowley—1963
B. Frank White—1964
Artemus E. Weatherbee—1965
William H. Smith—1967

UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

William H. Weathersby—1963
Lewis G. Schmidt—1964
Barbara McClure White—1967

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

John B. Barnwell—1959
Judson D. DeRamus—1960
William J. Driver—1964
Marjorie J. Williams, M. D.—1967

WHITE HOUSE

Joseph E. Winslow—1959

NATIONAL CIVIL SERVICE LEAGUE CAREER SERVICE AWARDS DINNER

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES AND MEMBERS OF THEIR FAMILIES ARE INVITED TO ATTEND THE NATIONAL CIVIL SERVICE LEAGUE DINNER HONORING THE 1964 WINNERS OF CAREER SERVICE AWARDS.

1. CIA OFFICIAL - WINNER OF 1964 CAREER SERVICE AWARD

Mr. James S. Lay has been selected as one of the winners of the 1964 Awards which are granted annually to ten outstanding careerists in the United States Government. This is the same award presented to Mr. Lyman Kirkpatrick in 1960, to Dr. Sherman Kent in 1961, and to Mr. Arthur C. Lundahl in 1963.

2. TIME, PLACE, AND COST

- a. Time : 7:30 p.m., 14 April 1964
- b. Place: Sheraton Hall, Sheraton-Park Hotel, Washington, D. C.
- c. Cost : Tickets \$10.00 each. Checks may be made payable to:
National Civil Service League (Awards); or
[REDACTED] 25X1A
- d. Dress: Optional

3. SPEAKER

Mr. Sargent Shriver

4. ATTENDANCE AND SEATING ARRANGEMENTS COMMITTEE

DCI AREA: O/DCI - [REDACTED]
USIB Secretariat - [REDACTED]
OGC - [REDACTED]
OIG - [REDACTED]

DDI AREA: [REDACTED]

25X1A

DDP AREA: [REDACTED]

DDS AREA: [REDACTED]

DDS&T AREA: [REDACTED]

- 5. RESERVATIONS: The Office of Personnel will make reservations for the League dinner. Tables will be arranged for eight persons. Arrangements will be made for USIB and CIA tables. Some tables will be reserved for Agency employees without indicating CIA affiliation.

INDIVIDUALS WHO WISH TO ATTEND THE DINNER SHOULD CONTACT THEIR OFFICE COMMITTEE MEMBER ON OR BEFORE 3 April 1964.

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

NATIONAL CIVIL SERVICE LEAGUE CAREER SERVICE AWARDS DINNER

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES AND MEMBERS OF THEIR FAMILIES ARE INVITED TO ATTEND THE NATIONAL CIVIL SERVICE LEAGUE DINNER HONORING THE 1965 WINNERS OF CAREER SERVICE AWARDS.

1. CIA OFFICIAL - WINNER OF 1965 CAREER SERVICE AWARD

MR. RICHARD HELMS has been selected as one of the winners of the CAREER SERVICE Awards which are granted annually to ten outstanding careerists in the United States Government. This is the same award presented to Mr. Lyman Kirkpatrick in 1960, to Dr. Sherman Kent in 1961, to Mr. Arthur Lundahl in 1962, and to Mr. James Lay in 1964.

2. TIME, PLACE, AND COST

- a. Time : 7:30 p.m., Wednesday, 19 May 1965
6:30 p.m., Reception, Cash Bar
- b. Place : Sheraton Hall, Sheraton-Park Hotel, Washington, D. C.
- c. Cost : Tickets \$10.00 each. Checks may be made payable to:
National Civil Service League; or [REDACTED] 25X1A
- d. Dress: Optional

3. PROGRAM

Dr. Frank Stanton, President of Columbia Broadcasting System, will be the Speaker. He will be introduced by former FCC Chairman Newton Minow. Former Postmaster General J. Edward Day will preside.

4. TICKET SALES COMMITTEE

DCI AREA : [REDACTED]
DDI AREA : [REDACTED]
DDP AREA : [REDACTED]
DDS AREA : [REDACTED]
DDS&T AREA: [REDACTED] 25X1A

5. RESERVATIONS: The Office of Personnel will make reservations for the League Dinner. Tables will be arranged for ten persons. Arrangements will be made for CIA tables and for tables of Agency employees without indicating CIA affiliation.

INDIVIDUALS WHO WISH TO ATTEND THE DINNER SHOULD CONTACT THEIR OFFICE SALES COMMITTEE MEMBER ON OR BEFORE 10 MAY 1965.

ARTHUR CHARLES LUNDAHL

Assistant Director for Photographic Intelligence
The Central Intelligence Agency
Washington 25, D. C.

The United States Government's principal advisor on photographic intelligence matters.

Recipient of one of the ten career service awards in 1963 of the National Civil Service League.

Born in Chicago, Illinois; resides in Bethesda, Maryland.

NCSL Spotlights Career Employees



EDWARD J. BLOCH
Deputy General Manager
Atomic Energy Commission

Edward J. Bloch is not only a top engineer but a superb administrator as well. This valuable "mix" of abilities has ensured his successful performance with the Army Engineers, where he started in 1931, and with the Manhattan District—the wartime precursor of the AEC. Having progressed steadily along with the growth of AEC, Mr. Bloch now serves—in essence—as an executive vice president for the commission. His colleagues testify to his many outstanding traits, but they especially appreciate his unique capacity to operate ably under tension and pressure.

Raymond A. Ioanes is a distinguished product of the career civil service. From his first rating as a GS-3 trainee with Agriculture, he has moved steadily to a leadership position as an expert in international agriculture. Promotions bearing ever greater responsibility and prestige have taken him to posts in the field of food supply management, including a tour as chief of food rationing with military government in Germany. As head of the FAS, he has played a key role in upping U.S. agricultural exports, from 3.1 billion to above 6.0 in each of the past five years.



RAYMOND A. IOANES
Administrator
Foreign Agricultural Service
Department of Agriculture



JOHN K. CARLOCK
Fiscal Assistant Secretary
of the Treasury
Department of the Treasury

More than 20 years distinguished service in Treasury as a top government lawyer preceded John K. Carlock's promotion in 1962 to his present post. An Arizonian, Mr. Carlock first came to government as a law clerk. In his present assignment, he has presented dramatic evidence of his ability to elicit top performance from his staff. In the three Fiscal Service bureaus under his aegis, substantially decreased staffs have actually handled an immense upsurge of workload items and other new functions.

Irving J. Lewis has brought to his federal service a brilliance of intellect and superior managerial talents. He has used these qualities in 26 years of top assignments which also called on his versatility and his commitment to social justice. Lewis' co-workers, from both Civil Service and Foreign Service days, praise his work in public administration, program analysis and public policy development in transportation, economic regulation, foreign affairs, health and welfare. He earned his present post by helping to shape the laws, the budgets, the organization for the vastly expanded delivery of federal health care.



IRVING J. LEWIS
Deputy Administrator
Health Services and Mental
Health Administration
Department of Health,
Education, and Welfare



MILLARD CASS
Deputy Under Secretary
of Labor
Department of Labor

A thoroughgoing devotion to excellent performance in a wide variety of assignments has marked the brilliant government career of Millard Cass. After conducting a private law practice, Mr. Cass in 1941 joined the Securities and Exchange Commission, moving from there to the National Labor Relations Board. In 1946 he began his career with Labor as Assistant to the Assistant Secretary of Labor. Subsequently, he has served as the top-ranking civil servant with several Secretaries of Labor.

Joseph J. Liebling is justly famed for his skill in the controversial field of security. He has repeatedly sought and found a harmonious balance between maintaining the government's security interests, while at the same time protecting the individual's constitutional rights. Associates, both in and out of government, speak highly of his sturdy fairness and honesty. They applaud his ability to communicate with non-governmental groups. Government, economics and international law have been his fields of expertise brought to his 27-year government career which he started with the War Department as an assistant messenger.



JOSEPH J. LIEBLING
Director for Security Policy
Department of Defense



DR. KURT H. DEBUS
Director
John F. Kennedy Space Center
(Florida)
National Aeronautics and
Space Administration

The development of Complex 39—the installation from which the Apollo program launches take place—is the crowning achievement of Dr. Kurt H. Debus' career. His leadership was pivotal in both the design and construction of the famed Apollo launch complex. Further, he has been responsible for many of the technical advances in launch technology, and for the formation of the government/industry launch team which has carried out more than 150 successful launches, including several notable firsts. Dr. Debus entered U.S. government service in 1946.

Ensuring that Americans will enjoy safe, efficient and advanced air transportation has been George S. Moore's mission since he joined the CAA in 1945. He has built an extraordinary record in the development of up to date methods of evaluation of aircraft airworthiness. He is known for evolving new concepts in accident prevention and investigation. His list of achievements is all the more striking in view of the fact that it was compiled at a time of fantastic growth in the aviation field.



GEORGE S. MOORE
Associate Administrator for
Operations
Federal Aviation
Administration
Department of Transportation



MARSHALL GREEN
Assistant Secretary of State
(Designate)
Department of State

In a career of 25 years with Foreign Service, in posts ranging from Wellington to Stockholm to Seoul to Hong Kong to Djakarta, Marshall Green has unfailingly demonstrated those qualities of courage, integrity and talent which are so vital to the public service—whether domestic or foreign. The fact that he has served in Indonesia with distinction during a period (1965 to 1969) of great stress in that country speaks eloquently for his superior qualities. He is presently Assistant Secretary of State designate for East Asian and Pacific Affairs.

Col. Lawrence K. White "retired" in 1947 to the Central Intelligence Group after his outstanding Army career came to a close when he was wounded in action. He has given two careers and 40 years to government service. The Group became the CIA, and Col. White led in the development of the worldwide peacetime intelligence service. His managerial and creative talents were particularly required in the setting up of this first central intelligence organization in American history. In subsequent years, Col. White has served as a key figure in the administration of this far-flung organization.



LAWRENCE K. WHITE
Executive Director-Comptroller
Central Intelligence Agency

Attend

15th CAREER SERVICE AWARDS BANQUET AND DANCE

Washington-Hilton Hotel, Friday, June 13, 1969



National Civil Service League
1028 Connecticut Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036



“ TRIBUTES TO THE NCSL AND THE AWARDS PROGRAM

“I was deeply proud to participate in the ceremony honoring the National Civil Service League's Career Service Awards winners. It is always a pleasure to see reward given to those public servants, so dedicated and a credit to their country.”

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

“The National Civil Service League is to be commended for its efforts to strengthen the public service and for its program of bringing national recognition to significant careers in the Federal Service.”

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

“As a group . . . these top-level officials represent the very heart of strong, effective government. Their identification by the League is a major contribution to the drive to upgrade, through recognition, the civil service as a whole.”

THE WASHINGTON EVENING STAR

“We are all indebted to the League and its members for their untiring work in helping to improve Civil Service systems throughout the nation.”

HARRY S. TRUMAN

“The National Civil Service League, by its selection and acclaim of outstanding award winners, made a valuable contribution to better public understanding of our career service.”

JOHN F. KENNEDY

“Without competent civil servants below the top echelon in every department—men and women who are seldom exposed to public attention—the Federal Government could not function. So we join the League in paying homage to the ten whose careers are dedicated to excellence in the Federal service.”

THE WASHINGTON POST

“The League's objectives couldn't be more noble. It deserves sincere congratulations and good wishes, as well as the support of the public upon whom it depends.”

WASHINGTON DAILY NEWS

”

The Career Service Awards

The yearly Career Service Awards Program constitutes one of the NCSL's major projects in its drive to bring about a healthy, dynamic public personnel system . . . a system able to deal constructively with the flood of demands pressing today on the public service.

Clearly, in this era we cannot expect government to cope if it must depend on a shoddy staff with low morale and even lower responsiveness to the public it serves.

Fortunately, it does not have to. For, as the National Civil Service League knows, government is served by thousands upon thousands of highly competent public employees who like the challenge and variety of public service.

At the same time, the League knows that these employees need encouragement which a citizen group—such as the League—can provide. The League is aware, as well, of the many other public service goals it can help achieve. So, since 1955 the League has presented its colorful Career Service Awards Program to:

- recognize career public employees for significant contributions
- encourage excellence in government service
- promote public appreciation of quality in government
- stimulate able young people to build government careers

Yearly, the League picks ten representative career public servants to honor at a gala Awards Banquet and Dance. These winners receive a citation, a gold watch and \$1,000 tax free.

Business firms, organizations, individuals interested in a quality public service sponsor this program. They join the President of the United States, cabinet officers, legislators, government officials and others to laud the Awardees. The world press reports this colorful occasion.

THE NATIONAL CIVIL SERVICE LEAGUE

. . . is a nonpartisan, nonprofit citizens' organization founded in 1881 to promote efficiency in federal, state and local government. Its publications and action program of research-education-counselling-advisory services represent the *citizens* in promoting improvement of public management. It is supported by tax-deductible gifts from citizens, organizations, corporations and foundations who are concerned with the quality of public administration in our society. Membership is open to all who want to help improve government.

National Civil Service League
1028 Connecticut Ave., N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20036

PRESENTING

the top ten

GOVERNMENT CAREER EMPLOYEES

WINNERS of the 1969 CAREER SERVICE AWARDS

National Civil Service League

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BANQUET AND DANCE
Friday, June 13, 1969 • Washington-Hilton

You'll want to be there when ten superior government servants take the spotlight and win the 1969 Career Service Awards.

They deserve your praise and your applause.